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Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Fund

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/282 and covers the activities of the Peacebuilding Fund for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. As at 30 June 2010, the total portfolio of the Fund (including deposits and interest income) had grown to $357.3 million. With an expanding donor base, which now numbers 48, the Fund maintains its position as a global fund with one of the broadest donor bases of any multi-donor trust fund administered by the United Nations and is now acknowledged to be one of the key instruments in the provision of early support for peacebuilding.

During the reporting period, the Peacebuilding Fund allocated a total of $63.51 million in 16 countries on security sector reform; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; youth employment; national reconciliation; good governance; and rule of law, up from $43.94 million in 2008/09. The Fund had a total of 14 recipient United Nations organizations in 2009.

Following the revision of its terms of reference in 2009, the Peacebuilding Fund has improved efficiency with new management procedures and is now shifting its focus to programme quality and better reporting of performance and impact. The goal is to enable the Fund to respond more effectively to the needs and challenges of post-conflict and post-crisis countries in a rapid, relevant and catalytic manner, thus preventing the risk of relapse into violent conflict.

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Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Administration and use of the Fund	3
	A. Fund overview	3
	B. Contributions, allocations, approval and expenditures	3
III.	Recipient country highlights and updates	7
	A. Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility — countries on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission	7
	B. Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility — countries not on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission	9
	C. Immediate Response Facility approvals	12
IV.	Results in 2009 and update as at 30 June 2010 by priority area	13
V.	Improving responsiveness and effectiveness of the Peacebuilding Fund	18
	A. Improving accountability frameworks for measuring performance	18
	B. Gender scoring in peacebuilding	19
	C. Promoting collective United Nations action	20
VI.	Management and oversight of the Peacebuilding Fund	21
	A. Activities of the Advisory Group	21
	B. Performance monitoring processes	21
	C. Collaboration among United Nations departments and agencies	22
	D. Management of the Peacebuilding Support Office	22
VII.	Partnership building	23
VIII.	Conclusions and future plans	23
Annexes		
I.	Peacebuilding Fund: cumulative commitments and deposits as at 30 June 2010	25
II.	Peacebuilding Fund projects approved in 2009/10	27

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 63/282, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on the activities of the Peacebuilding Fund. The present report, which is the fourth of its kind, provides brief summaries by country, and results are discussed more substantively by sector. While the process of reporting on results has improved, it remains challenging owing to the fact that the guidance based on the new terms of reference has been in effect for less than a year, the monitoring and evaluation systems are still relatively new, and the challenges inherent to measuring peacebuilding.

2. Although the formal reporting period on activities of the Fund is from July 2009 to June 2010, much of the analysis covers calendar year 2009, for which data on financial expenditure exists. The present report is informed by various United Nations documents: reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council; annual report of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office on the Peacebuilding Fund; recipient United Nations agency project updates; and information provided by country-based staff of the Organization.

II. Administration and use of the Fund

A. Fund overview

3. A donor study of global multi-donor trust funds[1] that was undertaken in 2010 affirmed the potential of the Peacebuilding Fund to become a critical instrument in transition contexts, highlighting its structures to advance national ownership in countries and relatively transparent procedures both in country and in New York. Two highlights of this reporting period, which informed the review, include the revision of the terms of reference of the Fund and the release of revised guidelines for applicants.

4. The Peacebuilding Support Office worked during 2009 to rebrand the Fund as a fast, relevant and catalytic instrument for early peacebuilding to prevent relapse into violent conflict. The combination of the rapid and short-term Immediate Response Facility, and the longer-term, country-determined Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility gives the Fund flexibility to fill critical funding gaps (within and outside official development assistance criteria)[2] in sensitive sectors and in a participatory fashion benefiting from the strategic advice of Government, civil society and United Nations leadership in countries.

B. Contributions, allocations, approval and expenditures

5. At 30 June 2010, total contributions to the Fund stood at $342.0 million (see annex I), which includes contributions of $32.4 million since June 2009. In addition

[1] Department for International Development, "A Comparative Review of System-wide Multi-Donor Trust Funds and other Funding Instruments for Peacebuilding and Post-conflict Recovery" working draft of 21 May 2010.

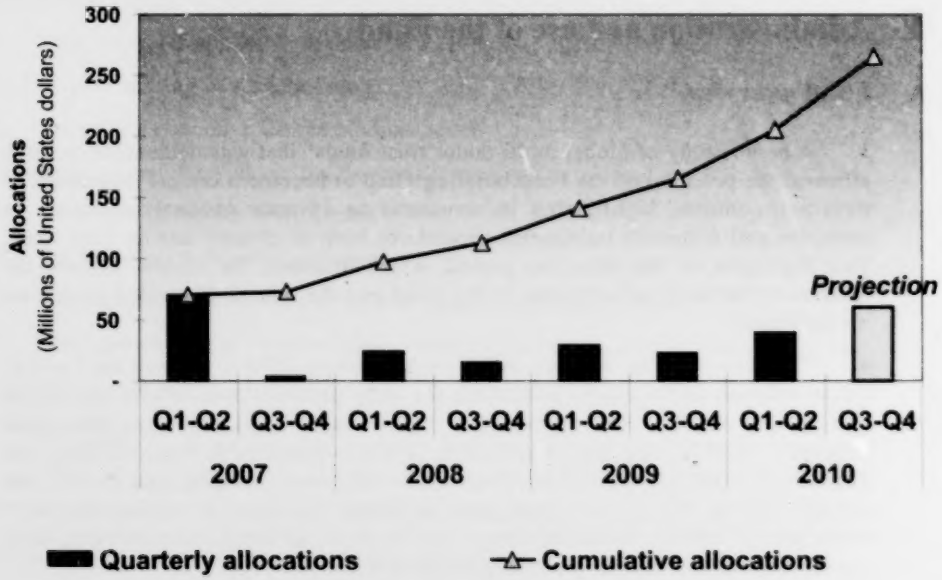
[2] Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Assistance Committee, available from http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/21/21/34086975.pdf.

to donor contributions, the Fund earned a total of $15.3 million in cumulative interest (through 31 December 2009).[3]

6. This increase is attributable to 17 established donors who have made additional contributions to the Fund, and three new donors, bringing the total to 48. As such, the Peacebuilding Fund maintains its position as a fund with one of the broadest donor bases of any United Nations-administered Multi-Donor Trust Fund.[4]

7. By 30 June 2010, $204.8 million (59.9 per cent) of the Fund's deposits had been allocated to activities in 16 recipient countries, up from 45.6 per cent allocated to 12 countries as at the end of June 2009. Four of the recipient countries are on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission. Figure I shows a steady growth trend for Fund allocations since 2007. With a number of countries (including Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia and Uganda) likely to be allocated funding soon, projected allocations for the second half of 2010 are expected to be higher than those for the first half.

Figure I
Peacebuilding Fund allocations trend: 2007-2010



8. A total of 13 United Nations organizations had received funds by December 2009, up from 10 at the end of 2008, as shown in table 1. While UNDP remains the largest recipient, the cumulative proportion of its receipts decreased from 77 per cent to 70 per cent by the end of the period under review, reflecting increased funding to a broader group of United Nations organizations. To date, neither the

[3] Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, "Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund 1 January to 31 December 2009", report of 20 June 2010.

[4] Ibid.

Department of Political Affairs nor the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has received direct support.

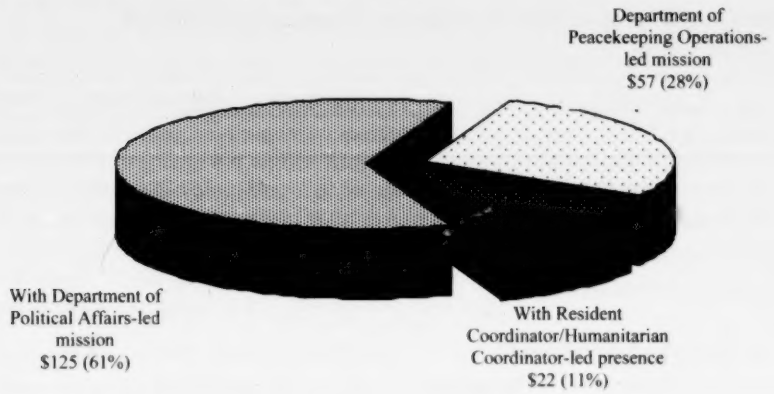
Table 1
Peacebuilding Fund: project flows by recipient organization in 2008/09
(Millions of United States dollars)

	Number of projects		*Cumulative transfers*		*Cumulative expenditures*	
Recipient agencies	*2008*	*2009*	*2008*	*2009*	*2008*	*2009*
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	38	68	67.26	90.19	38.77	67.53
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1	5	4.20	7.57	2.58	5.10
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2	8	4.61	6.22	1.25	5.08
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	2	5	2.69	5.63	0.87	3.33
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1	4	0.19	4.29	0.03	2.70
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3	9	2.80	4.28	0.94	3.22
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	2	2	3.72	3.72	2.49	3.60
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	1	1	0.40	2.00	0.08	0.35
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	1	4	0.90	1.95		0.71
International Labour Organization (ILO)		1		1.85		0.07
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	1	1	0.90	0.90	0.11	0.34
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		1		0.80		0.12
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)		1		0.75		0.20
Total	**52**	**110**	**87.67**	**130.15**	**47.12**	**92.35**

Source: Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, Gateway, June 2010.

9. While neither the Department of Political Affairs nor the Department of Peacekeeping Operations is a current recipient of allocations from the Peacebuilding Fund, most of the countries receiving assistance from the Fund are also those in which United Nations peacekeeping and political missions are deployed. Countries with Department of Political Affairs-led missions account for a growing proportion of Fund allocations at 61 per cent of the total, as shown in figure II, followed by Department of Peacekeeping Operations-led missions (28 per cent). Special and Executive Representatives of the Secretary-General who lead these missions offer critical leadership for the Peacebuilding Fund at the country level. In their role as co-chair, with the appropriate government representative, of the peacebuilding joint steering committees, these United Nations officials facilitate, in consultation with Resident Coordinators, the identification of priorities and monitor the implementation of activities.

Figure II
Peacebuilding Fund and United Nations country configuration
(As at 30 June 2010 in millions of United States dollars)



10. As a percentage of cumulative transfers to United Nations organizations in countries rates of global Peacebuilding Fund expenditure, defined as cumulative expenditures, have improved, with overall delivery at 71 per cent of total allocated funds as at 31 December 2009 (see table 2), as compared with 54 per cent in 2008.

Table 2
Cumulative implementation rate by country
(Cumulative expenditures out of total allocations)

	2009 (percentage)	*2008 (percentage)*
Countries on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission		
Burundi	88	64
Guinea-Bissau	61	39
Sierra Leone	83	53
Central African Republic (includes first tranche only)	54	—
Average	**80**	**57**
Countries not on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission		
Côte d'Ivoire	100	61
Liberia	55	14
Nepal	13	—
Guinea	11	—
Comoros	2	—
Average	**45**	**37**
Combined Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility projects (94)	71	55
Immediate Response Facility projects (13)	74	43
Overall	**71**	**54**

Source: Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office.

III. Recipient country highlights and updates

A. Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility — countries on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission

11. The Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility, which is the principal mechanism for allocations to countries, involves a two-tiered decision-making process. Allocations are approved by the Peacebuilding Fund at United Nations Headquarters towards a country-level priority plan, the implementation of which is overseen by a joint steering committee, co-chaired by a Government representative and the most senior United Nations official in the country.

Burundi

12. In his fifth report to the Security Council on the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (S/2009/270), the Secretary-General stated that Burundi had made commendable progress in the implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement, although much more remained to be done in the justice and security sectors, civilian disarmament and democratic governance, as well as in support of community recovery. Support provided by the Peacebuilding Fund for the formal disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process for combatants of the Forces nationales de Libération, assisting with the cantonment, separation and integration of minors associated with armed combat, was noted as important. The allocation to Burundi has been fully transferred for activities, with expenditures standing at 88 per cent (see table 2). The independent midterm evaluation conducted in October 2009 acknowledged the important contribution of the Fund to peace consolidation by addressing the drivers of the conflict, filling gaps and improving stakeholder partnerships, such as through its security sector work and support to national political dialogue. The draft report highlighted, however, the need for greater focus on the sustainability of activities delivering peace dividends and improved guidance. With the first allocation nearly fully implemented, the Joint Steering Committee, which is co-chaired by the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi, is considering whether to request a second Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility tranche for peace consolidation.

Sierra Leone

13. As stated by the Secretary-General in his fourth report to the Security Council on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) (S/2010/135), the efforts of Sierra Leone to consolidate peace continue to be challenged by mistrust among political actors. In March 2009, politically motivated violence led to the postponement of local council by-elections in Pujehun district. Consultations, which were mediated by UNIPSIL, resulted in the signing of the joint communiqué between the feuding parties. With Peacebuilding Fund resources, activities supporting an investigative commission, rehabilitation of damage caused during the incidents, political dialogue and police professionalization were launched to assist with implementation of the joint communiqué. More broadly, during the reporting period, nine new Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility projects in total, including support for legislative reforms ($700,000) and assistance to the national

public broadcast service ($850,000), and two Immediate Response Facility projects were approved. By the end of 2009, cumulative expenditures had risen to 83 per cent of all funds allocated. A midterm evaluation[5] of the Peacebuilding Fund undertaken in 2009 credited it with filling critical gaps for quick results and building institutional capacity to address root causes, such as the lack of respect for human rights and weak rule of law. On 1 November 2009, the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for UNIPSIL launched the United Nations Joint Vision for Sierra Leone in support of the Government's Agenda for Change. The Fund may consider providing support for the peacebuilding activities integrated into the United Nations Joint Vision, consistent with the outcome of the High-level Special Session of the Peacebuilding Commission, which was held in June 2009.

Central African Republic

14. Since December 2008 peacebuilding in the Central African Republic has centred on the recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue process, in particular the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and preparations for the conduct of presidential and legislative elections. While many Peacebuilding Fund activities have made significant progress, in particular activities related to quick peace dividends in socio-economic reintegration and social cohesion, the start of the largest project, the "Support for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups" ($4 million) was delayed (April 2009) owing to prolonged finalization of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy. Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility expenditures by the end of 2009 amounted to $5.4 million (54.0 per cent delivery of funds allocated largely in 2008). In October 2009, and after a series of consultations with the Government, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), and the United Nations country team, the Central African Republic received a second Peacebuilding Fund allocation amounting to $20 million. To date, only $2.3 million from the second tranche has been approved. The priority plan is aligned with the strategic framework for peacebuilding in the Central African Republic (PBC/3/CAF/7) as developed with the Peacebuilding Commission, in particular by jump-starting the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, securing the elections and starting up the activities identified at the round table on security sector reform.

Guinea-Bissau

15. In 2009 and 2010, political violence and a climate of impunity continued to beleaguer peacebuilding efforts in Guinea-Bissau. The period under review was marked by the assassinations of the President and the Chief of General Staff of the armed forces in March 2009, and the unlawful military action on 1 April 2010 led by the Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces (see S/2010/335). These events had negative impacts on overall implementation of the activities of the Peacebuilding Fund. The initial Peacebuilding Fund allocation of $6 million supports the priorities in the strategic framework for peacebuilding developed with the Peacebuilding Commission and includes: the refurbishment of military barracks; support to vocational training programmes; youth employment; and the

[5] Campbell, Kayobera and Nkurunziza, "Mid-Term evaluation report of the Peacebuilding Fund in Sierra Leone", December 2009.

rehabilitation of prisons. To date, 61 per cent of project funds have been disbursed. Consultations with the Peacebuilding Support Office, the Government and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau resulted in the agreement to allocate a second tranche of the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility to support a new set of priorities aligned to the strategic framework for peacebuilding adopted by the Peacebuilding Commission.

B. Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility — countries not on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission

Liberia

16. Although Liberia continues to make progress towards consolidating peace, significant challenges remain in the development of the country's security and rule of law institutions. A significant step, however, was the publication in 2009 of the report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which sets out the road Liberia will take towards reconciliation. The Joint Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia, approved 18 projects in 2009, while Liberia also benefited from two other Immediate Response Facility projects related to reconciliation and prisons. Implementation shows a steady growth in 2009 to 55 per cent, which by the end of June 2010 is close to 70 per cent. The findings of an independent midterm evaluation[6] conducted in February 2010 found that the peacebuilding process had ensured national ownership, helped develop a common understanding of priorities for peacebuilding, and identified projects that addressed drivers of conflict. Activities highlighted as effective included support to rule of law in two conflict-affected counties, agricultural training of ex-combatants from hot spot areas, professionalization of the police and capacity-building of institutions, including the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Ministry of Justice. In May, 2010, Liberia formally requested the support of the Peacebuilding Commission, and will receive an additional allocation from the Peacebuilding Fund.

Côte d'Ivoire

17. While the security situation has not deteriorated significantly in Côte d'Ivoire, in his twenty-fourth report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) (S/2010/245) the Secretary-General expresses caution, noting the repeated delays in holding elections beyond the original schedule for the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement of March 2007. Despite the extended transition, the United Nations Technical Assessment Mission of April 2010 indicated that all stakeholders recognized that the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its supplementary agreements, whose facilitation process has been supported by the Peacebuilding Fund, has achieved more progress towards resolving the Ivorian crisis than preceding agreements. Côte d'Ivoire has fully disbursed its Peacebuilding Fund allocation with support provided to the "1,000 micro-projects" for ex-combatants and the Office of the Facilitator in Abidjan. In his report, the Secretary-General called on UNOCI and the United Nations country team to increase assistance, including from the Peacebuilding Fund, to the Government and Ivorian civil society in developing initiatives for the promotion of social cohesion and national

[6] Snell, Bloch and Oogba, "Peacebuilding Fund in Liberia — mid-term review", March 2010.

reconciliation, the restoration of State authority, including the provision of basic services, and the implementation of the fourth supplementary agreement of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, signed in December 2008 (Ouagadougou IV).

Nepal

18. Progress since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in November 2006 has been intermittent, with a political deadlock impeding implementation of the peace agreement. In his report on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process (S/2010/214) the Secretary-General indicated that mutual mistrust among the parties to the peace agreement has continued to fuel the political crisis. Nevertheless, the Peacebuilding Fund has continued to support the peace process in Nepal. Fund allocations made in alignment with the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal account for about 31 per cent of total contributions to the Peace Fund for Nepal. This catalytic support to the Peace Fund for Nepal has been used to assist with the discharge of Maoist army personnel disqualified in 2007 as minors and late recruits; reporting and responding to conflict-related violations of child rights; reproductive health services for female Maoist army personnel; transitional justice; action against gender-based violence; providing employment opportunities for conflict-affected youth; and reparations. The funds are all allocated in key areas benefiting from the comparative advantage of United Nations assistance and complement the Peace Trust Fund of the Government of Nepal.

Comoros

19. Following the signing of an agreement between the President and the Governors of Grande Comores, Anjouan and Moheli on 16 June 2010, the archipelago is preparing for elections towards the end of 2010. While the agreement helped to avert a crisis over the electoral calendar, key institutional reforms that were agreed upon during the referendum on the amendment of the Constitution, held in May 2009, still need to be implemented. Since the Peacebuilding Fund allocation of $9 million in 2009, the Joint Steering Committee has identified 12 activities in the areas of security sector reform, governance, social cohesion and revitalization of the economy. A support mission was fielded in March 2010 to assist the United Nations country team in the development of a results-based framework to enhance the performance monitoring of portfolio allocations.

Guinea

20. In 2009, peacebuilding efforts in Guinea were aimed at facilitating a return to constitutional order following the bloodless military coup in December 2008. The United Nations remained engaged in peace consultations, in collaboration with the International Contact Group on Guinea and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and, with Peacebuilding Fund financing, is supporting the ECOWAS-mandated facilitator for Guinea, President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso. The violent events of 28 September 2009, in which security forces fired on and killed unarmed demonstrators, further heightened international attention. Alongside the mediation process, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the United Nations country team, with the support of the Peacebuilding Support Office, have developed emergency support projects for conflict prevention and justice and security sector reform in the lead-up to future elections. Meanwhile,

the $6 million previously awarded in late 2008 was reprogrammed to support immediate response activities in the areas of dialogue, human rights, justice and security, youth employment and women in peacebuilding. In addition, an Immediate Response Facility project was approved to support security aspects of the crucial post-crisis elections in Guinea in June 2010. The United Nations country team and the World Bank are discussing how to design activities that could benefit from early Peacebuilding Fund support and subsequent World Bank and Government investment.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

21. In his thirty-first report to the Security Council on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) (S/2010/164) the Secretary-General highlighted the important peacebuilding gains made in 2009, which included the rapprochement between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, joint military operations against the remaining rebel groups, and an increased rate of voluntary participation by rebels in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes. However, significant challenges include persistent human rights violations and limited reach of the State, both of which the Peacebuilding Fund is helping to address. In mid-2008, the United Nations system, led by MONUC, launched the Security and Stabilization Support Strategy to address transitional requirements in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. In June 2009, the Government launched the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan in Conflict-Affected Areas of Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (STAREC) to consolidate the peacebuilding gains achieved and applied a Peacebuilding Fund allocation of $20 million approved in October 2009 to help jumpstart those plans. The STAREC Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Prime Minister and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, has approved eight projects for a total of $13.9 million (as of July 2010) in the areas of: community-based reintegration of 6,000 ex-combatants; support to war-wounded staff of the Congrès national pour la défense du peuple; support for the re-establishment of State presence in mining regions in the Kivus; police reform; infrastructure rehabilitation; local administration; and provincial reconciliation structures. The STAREC Steering Committee is supported by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and members of the United Nations country team in the form of a Joint Stabilization Support Unit, which exemplifies a harmonized approach, including the sharing of support costs.

Uganda

22. On 4 June 2010, the Secretary-General declared Uganda eligible to receive resources from the Peacebuilding Fund. Allocations to northern Uganda build on the stability engendered by the peace agreement mediated by the Government of Southern Sudan and facilitated by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Lord's Resistance Army-affected Areas. Although the peace agreement was never formally concluded, over 85 per cent of the 1.1 million displaced people in the Acholi subregion have returned home, and basic security has been restored. Support from the Peacebuilding Fund, provided through the United Nations Peacebuilding and Recovery Assistance Programme for Northern Uganda (2009-2011) will provide an opportunity to help improve access to services in conflict and displacement-affected subregions of the country by addressing community security, reintegration,

human rights, social cohesion and reconciliation. Uganda is finalizing its priority plan, based on which a Peacebuilding Fund funding allocation will be determined.

C. Immediate Response Facility approvals

23. Introduced under the new terms of reference for the Peacebuilding Fund (see A/63/818, annex), the Immediate Response Facility enables the Fund to respond to urgent needs in the immediate aftermath of conflict or when unforeseen events in the peacebuilding processes occur (such as unforeseen political violence). Nine Immediate Response Facility proposals totalling $23.3 million in value were approved during the reporting period, of which 54 per cent fell within priority area 1 (security sector reform and the rule of law), 20 per cent in priority area 2 (including post-conflict election support in Burundi and Guinea), and 26 per cent under priority area 3 (creation of employment opportunities for at-risk youth and reintegration of internally displaced persons). Of the nine new Immediate Response Facility projects, seven were approved by the Peacebuilding Support Office within the management target decision period of three weeks. An emerging concern with respect to the Immediate Response Facility has been the short time period for implementation of projects that need review (see section VII.A). Below is a summary of the projects supported.

Essential support for rule of law

24. In Liberia, where rule of law and security remain a challenge to long-term peacebuilding and recovery, Immediate Response Facility support of $0.9 million (UNOPS) was provided to enhance security at corrections facilities in Monrovia and Sanniquellie, considered as the most at risk for prisoner breakouts. The Peacebuilding Fund contributed approximately $1.0 million to a UNDP-run quick-impact police and security capacity development programme in Puntland, Somalia.

Improving pre-election security

25. The Sudan was declared eligible to access the Peacebuilding Fund to improve security through support for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and their reintegration into civilian society. The United Nations Mission in the Sudan facilitated the approval of two Immediate Response Facility projects (UNDP as lead) in order to finance a critical disarmament, demobilization and reintegration funding gap in programmes in Abyei ($6.7 million targeting 3,362 ex-combatants and their families, including 300 women and 400 disabled ex-combatants), and in Eastern Sudan ($1.7 million to disarm, demobilize and reintegrate 850 ex-combatants). The declaration of eligibility by the Secretary-General opened the possibility of an application to the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility.

Delivering critical early peace dividends

26. The end of the war in Sri Lanka in May 2009 provided an opportunity to undertake peacebuilding in the war-affected areas of northern and eastern Sri Lanka, including the sustainable resettlement of those displaced by more than 20 years of fighting. With $3 million (UNDP and UNICEF), the Peacebuilding Fund is providing support for mine clearance and awareness as well as assistance to victims as part of a safe return programme. Immediately prior to the earthquake in January

2010, Haiti had received an Immediate Response Facility allocation of $3 million (UNDP) to create sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable youth. Activities were adjusted after the earthquake to improve livelihoods and create jobs for internally displaced persons as well.

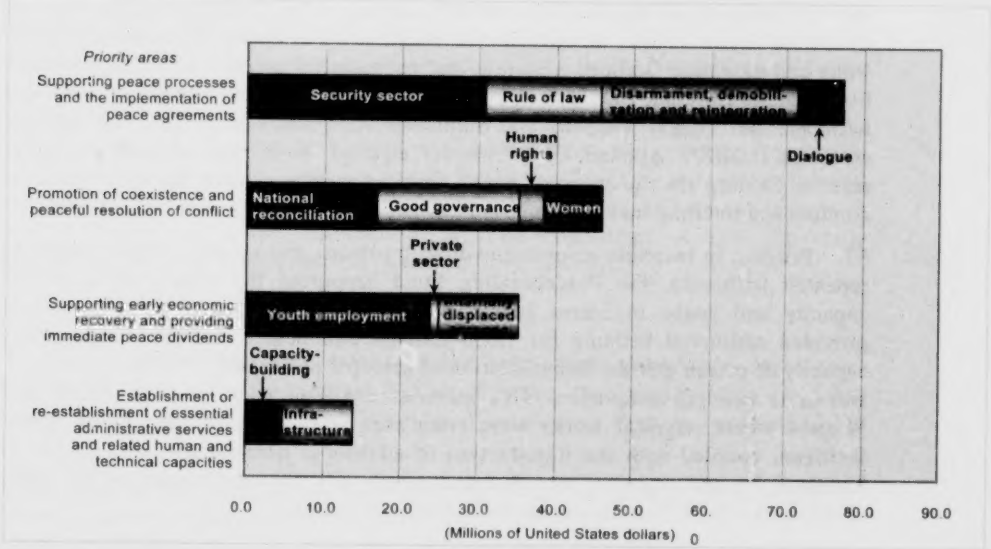
Providing critical election support and political dialogue

27. Under certain circumstances the Peacebuilding Fund has financed elections, primarily as a donor of last resort if the organization of credible elections is at risk owing to lack of funding, or if, in rare cases, there are security-related aspects for which the Peacebuilding Fund can make exceptions. In Burundi, the Immediate Response Facility filled a gap of $3 million (UNDP) to issue identity cards to over 1 million potential voters (at least 50 per cent of whom are women). Immediate Response Facility emergency support in the amount of $1.8 million (UNDP) was provided to Guinea ahead of the elections in June 2010, for which the decision was approved in three days. Also in Guinea, the Peacebuilding Fund provided $0.6 million (UNDP) to support the ECOWAS-mandated political facilitation, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the Department of Political Affairs.

IV. Results in 2009 and update as at 30 June 2010 by priority area

28. The Peacebuilding Fund invests in four priority areas as outlined in its terms of reference, broken down further by the Peacebuilding Support Office into 13 "peacebuilding outcomes", which will be at the heart of the monitoring and evaluation system under development (see figure III).

Figure III
Fund-approved project budget by priority area and outcome (as at 30 June 2010)



Priority area 1: supporting peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements

29. This priority area accounts for the largest share of peacebuilding funding, roughly 30 per cent cumulatively, and demonstrates the ability of the Peacebuilding Fund to support activities in this often sensitive area.

Outcome 1: strengthened security sector (Burundi, Sierra Leone, Comoros, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Haiti)

30. Support to security sector reform is the single largest area of investment for the Peacebuilding Fund and includes activities in support of the police, military and corrections institutions.

31. Police: in Burundi, the Peacebuilding Fund provided support ($6.9 million; UNDP) to enhance community policing skills and capacity through the provision of uniforms to 16,000 officers and of modern communication systems and vehicles to improve response capacity. This support is cited in the midterm evaluation as one of the most effective interventions. In Liberia, the Peacebuilding Fund provided support, through UNDP, to the development and publication of information, education and communications materials for an awareness campaign on public rights for use by the police. In March 2009, when Sierra Leone experienced political violence, the Peacebuilding Fund provided support to the response of UNIPSIL with $1.9 million to implement the joint communiqué. Nearly 2,500 crowd control officers and police support units from 32 divisions countrywide were trained and equipped with non-lethal items (vehicles/trucks, helmets, batons, shields, loudspeakers, protective clothing). The midterm evaluation of the Peacebuilding Fund in Sierra Leone noted that support from the Fund for those activities "exemplif[ied] gap-filling with quick results". To complement those efforts, much more needs to be done to track accountability mechanisms for police management, behavioural changes in the force and public trust.

32. Military: the Peacebuilding Fund invests more than $18 million in "brick and mortar" projects for the security sector in order to help professionalize military forces. In Sierra Leone, medical health facilities were constructed and temporary water and sanitation facilities were provided for barracks under a project implemented by UNDP. In Burundi, 15,000 military staff have now been housed in 14 rehabilitated barracks, and 16,000 weapons and munitions were reintegrated into the national stockpile (UNDP). Another UNDP project enabled 70 military command staff to receive training on the military penal codes. Awareness materials on a code of conduct and international humanitarian law were distributed to every military unit.

33. Prisons: in response to overcrowding in prisons and security threats owing to repeated jailbreaks, the Peacebuilding Fund supported the expansion of prison capacity and space in Sierra Leone. Completed in October 2009, the project provided additional bedding for 1,000 inmates and helped improve the response capacity of prison guards. Rehabilitation of selected prisons by UNODC in Guinea-Bissau is nearing completion. This includes the regional prisons in Bafatá and Mansôa where physical works were completed at the end of May 2010. Those facilities, coupled with the introduction of additional penitentiary staff trained in human rights and improved records management, will enhance respect for the rights of detainees and will complement the delivery of justice.

Outcome 2: more efficient judiciary systems

34. Justice projects in Sierra Leone, Burundi and Liberia have provided visible outputs, such as the rebuilding and equipping of the courts and the recruitment and training of judiciary staff. Liberia has prioritized its Peacebuilding Fund assistance for the revival of its judicial system. In 2009, activities supported by the Peacebuilding Fund (UNDP) deployed 21 public defenders to selected counties. Among other activities, support was provided to outreach activities of the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Crime Unit of the Ministry of Justice (UNFPA). Courthouses in Daru, Mile 2 and Masiaka started operating in 2009, owing in part to $4 million worth of training, equipment and rehabilitation support (UNDP). Over 680 out of the original 700 target backlog court cases (some going back to 1996) were disposed of.[5] Similarly, using Peacebuilding Fund resources ($1.2 million; UNDP), Burundi supported the judiciary, assisting with the hearing of 1,621 backlogged cases and the registration of 2,115 new ones. Pretrial detention periods were also reduced. Transitional justice has received Peacebuilding Fund support, and in Burundi, sensitization activities implemented by UNDP started in and around Bujumbura following the recruitment of 22 experts in transitional justice. In Nepal, $2 million of support (OHCHR) is being provided to support civil society and assist the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to draft the Truth and Reconciliation Commission bill and legislation to address disappearances.

Outcome 3: disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants

35. In Côte d'Ivoire the socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and youth at risk ($4 million budget; UNDP) had engaged 3,500 beneficiaries through 526 microprojects as of December 2009. A United Nations review mission (August 2009) found the approach to have increased the capacities of national partners to organize and manage such ventures, although additional support is still required to scale up the initiative.[7] The Central African Republic and Nepal offer examples of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities that are focused on children associated with armed groups. In the Central African Republic ($1.1 million; UNICEF) 1,537 children were reintegrated in a process involving three transit centres, while in Nepal ($623,000; UNICEF), support was provided to enable the discharge of 4,008 Maoist army personnel disqualified in 2007 as minors, who also received education, health, psychosocial and income-generating support. In Nepal UNFPA ($224,614) also provided support to female members of the Maoist army by delivering reproductive health services in all cantonments and ensuring that female combatants' specific needs were addressed during the discharge process. In Liberia, Peacebuilding Fund support ($1.1 million; UNDP) enabled 800 ex-combatants to receive training at Tumutu Agricultural Training Programme. A Yale University evaluation found a graduate success rate of up to 80 per cent.[8]

Outcome 4: sustained political dialogue

36. The Peacebuilding Fund makes modest investments in political dialogue to support unfolding peace processes. In Côte d'Ivoire, the Peacebuilding Fund has supported the facilitation efforts of President Compaoré of Burkina Faso since 2008

[7] A joint review by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Peacebuilding Support Office, UNDP and the DPA, September 2009.

[8] Christopher Blattman and Robert Blair, interview/presentation, Yale University, 5 March 2010.

(UNDP, UNOPS). While extending considerably longer than originally foreseen, a United Nations technical assessment mission of April 2010 nevertheless underscored the centrality of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement to the peace process. The Peacebuilding Fund also supports the facilitation efforts of President Compaoré in Guinea with an Immediate Response Facility activity discussed earlier ($0.6 million; UNDP in collaboration with UNOWA). In Sierra Leone, the implementation of the Joint Communiqué's Independent Review Panel was financed by the Peacebuilding Fund (UNDP).

Priority area 2: promotion of coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict

37. The Peacebuilding Fund invests in capacity-building for the management of conflict, national reconciliation and democratic governance.

Outcome 5: stronger national reconciliation mechanisms

38. In Burundi, in October 2009, the Permanent Forum for Dialogue was established with support from the Peacebuilding Fund (UNDP), bringing together 38 political parties, including rebel groups (30 per cent of representatives were women). An independent review found that dialogue among actors contributed to unblocking the discussion in Parliament about the electoral law. In Liberia, efforts began to scale up the experiences from the community dialogue activity in Nimba County supported by the Peacebuilding Fund (UNHCR). An evaluation of the activity found that the Nimba interventions had helped to develop a "cohesive, realistic set of community-generated policy recommendations on reconciliation".[9]

Outcome 6: governance strengthened through State-building, civil society participation and transparency

39. Fighting corruption is often a critical issue in post-conflict settings. In Sierra Leone, the Peacebuilding Fund ($350,000; UNDP) helped strengthen the capacity of the secretariat of the National Anti-Corruption Commission to design a national strategy and launch of a media campaign. In addition, the Peacebuilding Fund provided $3 million (IOM) for the establishment of a Reparations Directorate and a Special Fund for War Victims. Roughly 29,000 war victims registered, far exceeding the initial target. In Burundi, eight of nine planned regional anti-corruption commissariats are now operational, owing partly to capacity-building efforts and countrywide awareness-raising campaigns supported by UNDP.

Outcome 7: reinforced human rights commissions and awareness activities on human rights

40. In Sierra Leone, support to the Human Rights Commission ($1.5 million; UNDP) was completed in 2009 with a fully functioning commission already reviewing cases. Part of the support to the War Victims Fund (IOM) provided initial microgrants to 13,000 victims and medical, educational and psychosocial support to nearly 7,000 victims. A smaller but similar project in Burundi helped its Human Rights Commission to organize 16 regional workshops to consult on the drafting of founding legislation. In Liberia, the Peacebuilding Fund also supports UNHCR legal assistance projects, such as through $1.2 million provided for the deployment of

[9] Gwendolyn Taylor, independent evaluation of the Peacebuilding Fund Liberia, 2008.

community legal advisers in eight counties, mobile outreach legal clinics in three counties and awareness education on the rule of law, which has benefited more than 30,000 citizens.

Outcome 8: empowerment and assistance to women in peacebuilding

41. The Peacebuilding Fund is enhancing the role of women in peacebuilding through community-based psychological and health support, socio-economic rehabilitation, leadership training and strengthening the capacity of local institutions in gender mainstreaming. In Sierra Leone, Peacebuilding Fund (IOM) support to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs enabled sensitization of 200 communities where residents are better informed to address sexual and gender-based violence. In both the Central African Republic and Burundi, the Peacebuilding Fund invested in microprojects developed by over 2,000 women affected by conflict, enabling them to realize early peace dividends in the form of sustainable livelihoods. In Liberia, social welfare professionals have been trained by UNFPA to address psychosocial needs, by targeting and helping to reduce sexual and gender-based violence in communities that have emerged from conflict.

Priority 3: supporting early economic recovery and providing immediate peace dividends

Outcome 9: peace dividends through youth employment

42. Youth employment and job creation are often highlighted as national priorities for peacebuilding. A project for youth in Burundi ($4.2 million; UNFPA) provided economic opportunities to over 14,000 youth through labour-intensive public works, skills training and sensitization on conflict management. An independent evaluation noted that this effort had increased economic opportunities for 9,295 high-risk youth, of which 41 per cent were girls.[10] With the help of UNDP, three training centres in the Central African Republic have been revived to help build human capital and enhance youth employability in conflict-affected areas. The $1.5 million youth employment project in Guinea-Bissau saw the conclusion of a partnership agreement with a private entity to manage microcredit activities for some 240 beneficiaries. In Nepal, the "Jobs for peace" project ($2.7 million; ILO/FAO) was launched to improve the employment opportunities of more than half of the planned 12,500 youth beneficiaries from conflict-affected areas. Increased efforts are needed to assess the impact of these activities on peacebuilding, including through research with youth themselves and the communities in which they live.

Outcome 10: peace dividends through economic recovery and private sector development

43. This outcome has received the lowest amount of funding of the 13 outcome areas of the Peacebuilding Fund to date. In Burundi, a small business support project ($0.5 million; UNDP) has helped increase the visibility of select vulnerable small businesses and build relationships between some of the small businesses who participated in the project. Expanded analysis is required to identify the theories of

[10] Campbell et al., Independent External Evaluation, Peacebuilding Fund projects in Burundi, March 2010.

change that link specific possible investments to measurable change in peacebuilding outcomes.

Outcome 11: peace dividends through reintegration of internally displaced persons

44. During the reporting period, a $0.2 million project in Burundi (UNDP) assisted with the resettlement of displaced families living in military barracks. This unusual project, designed on the spot and in response to challenges encountered by the barrack rehabilitation activity, was cited by the evaluator as an example of the value of Peacebuilding Fund procedures, which are locally owned and flexible.

Priority 4: establishment or re-establishment of essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities

45. Peacebuilding Fund support also builds the capacity of the State to re-establish its presence and deliver needed services to the populations under its authority, although few projects have been registered to date.

Outcome 12: sustained peace through technical capacity-building

46. In Sierra Leone, the Office of National Security was strengthened through the provision of equipment and training in decentralized early warning ($1.5 million; UNDP). As assessed in the midterm evaluation, 22 local security committees have been strengthened, ensuring timely identification of potential threats in a participatory manner.

Outcome 13: rehabilitated and reconstructed basic infrastructure

47. The Peacebuilding Fund financed a $9 million project (UNDP) to stabilize and sustain electrical power supply to the cities of Freetown, Bo and Kenema in Sierra Leone. The Peacebuilding Fund bridged a critical funding gap at end of the World Bank emergency energy support initiative until the completion of the Bumbuna Hydroelectric Project. Electricity was thus made available during the critical post-election period, providing a very visible symbol of stability and State functionality. The Bumbuna Hydroelectric Project was finally commissioned on 6 November 2009 with no major disturbance reported during the transition period.

V. Improving responsiveness and effectiveness of the Peacebuilding Fund

A. Improving accountability frameworks for measuring performance

Guidance to programme partners

48. The Peacebuilding Fund devoted much of 2009 to improving management systems aligned with its revised terms of reference (see A/63/818, annex) and the recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in its report on the independent evaluation of the Peacebuilding Fund that it conducted in December 2008 and the report on the review of the Peacebuilding Fund.[11] In mid-2009, the

[11] Nicole Ball, Mariska van Beijnum, "Review of the Peacebuilding Fund", 4 June 2009 (available from http://www.unpbf.org/docs/PBF_Review.pdf).

Peacebuilding Support Office constituted an Inter-Agency Working Group under the Peacebuilding Contact Group to revise the guidelines, which were subsequently published in October 2009. The new guidelines describe the modalities for accessing the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility and the Immediate Response Facility, provide templates and establish the goal of quick decisions. As a result, the quality of proposals submitted has shown improvement. In the period from December 2009 through June 2010, five out of seven decisions were delivered within the prescribed three-week period. Based on lessons learned so far, and with the aim of improving the quality of monitoring and evaluation (see sect. VI.B below), the guidelines may be revised again soon. To improve on transparency, information-sharing and reporting, the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office has introduced public, standardized, real-time data reporting for the Peacebuilding Fund using a web-based portal. The Fund also aims to roll out the guidelines with more field support and training for partners to improve awareness and programme quality.

Transparency of funding approval

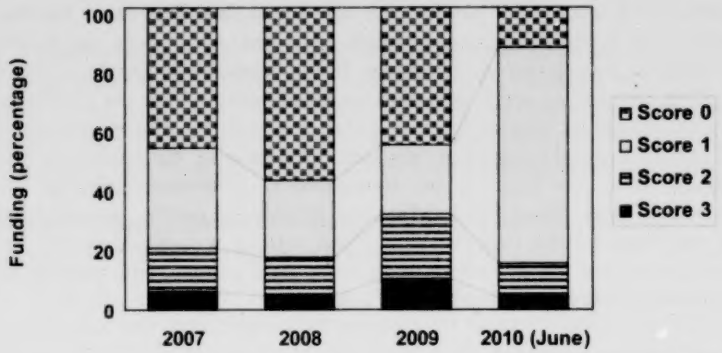
49. The approval process was enhanced by the establishment in September 2009 of a Peacebuilding Support Office Appraisal Committee, which convenes regularly to make recommendations to the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support on (a) requests for Peacebuilding Fund eligibility; (b) priority plans; and (c) Immediate Response Facility project proposals. Representatives of all branches of the Peacebuilding Support Office participate. The Appraisal Committee ensures systematic and transparent reviews and benefits from the input of the members of the Peacebuilding Contact Group.[12] With these business process improvements, the Peacebuilding Fund allocated more than $42 million during the first six months of 2010, the Fund's largest semester allocation since mid-2007.

B. Gender scoring in peacebuilding

50. The Fund aims to advance the participation of women in mediation efforts, post-conflict governance and peace consolidation, and provides support to concrete initiatives to end impunity for perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence. The Fund is adapting the generally agreed gender scoring systems of UNDP and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to peacebuilding. A zero indicates that an activity has taken no account of gender issues, whereas a score of 3 indicates an activity devoted exclusively to women's issues (see figure IV).

[12] The Department of Economic and Social Affairs, DFS, DOCO, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNHCR, UNDP/the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNICEF, WFP, WB and the Peacebuilding Support Office.

Figure IV
Peacebuilding Fund gender scoring (2007-2010)



51. As at 30 June 2010, 6 per cent of cumulative peacebuilding funding has been allocated to projects that are designed entirely to advance gender equality (gender marker score 3) in the post-conflict context. The Fund aims to significantly increase its funding in this area in the coming years. The Peacebuilding Support Office also participates in the Technical Working Group on Global Indicators for resolution 1325 (2000) which was established by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and Peace and Security. The mandate of the Working Group is to develop a set of indicators for the implementation of the resolution.

C. Promoting collective United Nations action

52. Peacebuilding Fund systems encourage "Delivering as One". Procedures require full United Nations country team deliberation, and, in the case of United Nations missions, encourage integration among United Nations political, peacekeeping and country team actors. For example, the Fund's investments in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo are aligned fully against the United Nations stabilization strategy and are in support of the Government's STAREC. In Nepal, the resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator considers the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal, which delivers Peacebuilding Fund assistance, to be a key instrument for strengthening United Nations coherence (see table 3).

Table 3
Peacebuilding Fund promoting United Nations coherence in Nepal

Period	*Task*	*United Nations agencies*
2007	United Nations peace support limited only to: • Conflict monitoring • Elections • Mine action • Registration and verification of Maoist army in cantonments	UNMIN, UNDP, UNOPS, OCHA and WFP

▼

Period	*Task*	*United Nations agencies*
2010	United Nations peace support activities with Peacebuilding Fund support expanded to include: • Youth employment and transitional justice • Security Council resolutions 1325, 1612 and 1820 • Truth and reconciliation and the disappearance commissions • Security of female journalists • Reparations	+ UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, IOM, ILO, FAO and UNESCO 7 joint projects

Source: United Nations country team, Office of the Resident Coordinator, Nepal.

VI. Management and oversight of the Peacebuilding Fund

A. Activities of the Advisory Group

53. The two-year term of office of the members of the first Advisory Group appointed by the Secretary-General expired on 31 August 2009. Ten new members were appointed from among nominations made by Member States. At their first meeting, on 25 March 2010, at United Nations Headquarters, the Advisory Group deliberated on the following issues: implementation period (recommending extension); criteria for country eligibility; catalytic approach of the Fund; measuring the performance of the Fund; replenishment of the Fund; delineation of the line between peacebuilding (economic revitalization and delivery of essential, basic, social services i.e., priority areas 3 and 4) and development. In its report on that meeting, the Advisory Group particularly noted the challenges of demonstrating the results of Peacebuilding Fund investments. It was proposed that the Advisory Group plan field visits to selected countries to obtain a better sense of the impact of the Fund's activities.

B. Performance monitoring processes

54. In line with the requirement for countries receiving financing from the Peacebuilding Fund to undertake independent midterm and final evaluations, three such midterm evaluations were completed in Sierra Leone (mid-2009), Burundi (December 2009) and Liberia (March 2010). In 2010, the Peacebuilding Support Office initiated activities to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for the Fund. A results-based framework was presented in the new Peacebuilding Fund Guidelines (available from http://www.unpbf.org). This framework compiles useful indicators from the experience of the Fund recorded in 13 outcome areas. For each priority area, the Peacebuilding Support Office suggests outcome indicators that can be used to identify the project outputs as well as the peacebuilding outcomes to be achieved. In early 2010, the Peacebuilding Fund convened a subcommittee of the Peacebuilding Contact Group to focus on monitoring and evaluation. The group has already contributed an annex to the United Nations Development Group Results-Based Management Handbook dedicated to peacebuilding, which draws upon standard indicators already in use by United Nations organizations. With a dedicated

Monitoring and Evaluation Adviser now a part of the Peacebuilding Fund team, a more robust monitoring and evaluation system will be established.

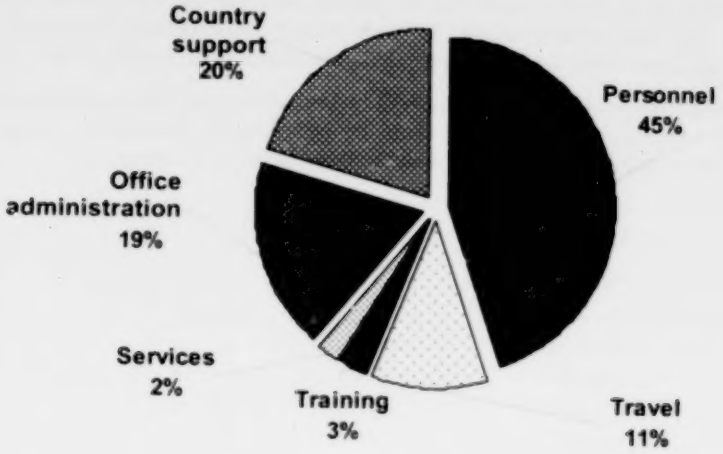
C. Collaboration among United Nations departments and agencies

55. The Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office is expected to recognize the specific roles, responsibilities and accountability of other stakeholders in the implementation of the activities of the Fund. At Headquarters, this occurs through regular meetings of the Senior Peacebuilding Group, comprising senior level representatives of key Departments of the Secretariat and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. During the reporting period, the Senior Peacebuilding Group provided guidance to the Peacebuilding Support Office on a range of issues and served as an advisory body on country eligibility for the Peacebuilding Fund. The Fund has streamlined its engagement with the Peacebuilding Contact Group, which reports to the Senior Peacebuilding Group, for the review of proposals and discussions of strategy. The Peacebuilding Fund participates in existing mechanisms for coordinating the activities of the United Nations around country issues, such as inter-agency task forces, or around thematic areas, such as in the United Nations Development Group/Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs Working Group on Transition. Coordination at the field level is achieved principally through the Joint Steering Committee, involving Governments and United Nations and non-governmental partners, as well as through existing mechanisms, especially the United Nations country team.

D. Management of the Peacebuilding Support Office

56. In response to the OIOS recommendation that the Peacebuilding Support Office provide the Peacebuilding Fund with the staff and competencies required to fulfil its core functions, in 2009, the Peacebuilding Support Office recruited five staff: Chief of Branch; two Programme Officers; Staff Assistant; and Finance and Budget Assistant (GS-5). The Peacebuilding Fund also benefits from financially supported professional secondments from UNDP, UNHCR and WFP and a Junior Professional Officer from the Netherlands. Staff costs and other related support activities of the Peacebuilding Fund are currently completely covered by overhead funding, as facilitated in the terms of reference of the Fund and assessed by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office. A certified assessment as at 31 December 2009[3] shows the total income since the establishment of the Fund of $9.9 million with reported expenses of $2.9 million. Allocation of the 2010 budget of $4.2 million is shown in figure V. During the reporting period, the staff of the Peacebuilding Support Office fielded support missions to eight Peacebuilding Fund recipient countries and to two additional countries on an exploratory basis.

Figure V
Peacebuilding Fund overhead budget for 2010



VII. Partnership building

57. The Peacebuilding Fund seeks to expand partnerships beyond the United Nations system. A grant of €500,000 from the European Commission will enable the Fund to pilot capacity-building activities to collect and use data on aid flows for peacebuilding. The Peacebuilding Support Office and the International Peacebuilding Alliance are discussing an arrangement for the latter to assist with conflict analysis and field support. Similarly, the Peacebuilding Support Office has also worked in partnership with the academic community, for example Columbia University, to help establish a results-based framework and collect baseline data in the Comoros.

VIII. Conclusions and future plans

58. The Peacebuilding Fund, with improved management systems and increased capacity, is in a strong position to expand the quality and extent of programmes, predicated on the receipt of new commitments from donors. Several actions are required to realize these objectives.

59. First, a series of steps concerning programme design, monitoring and evaluation will be taken to address programme quality and will include: the development of harmonized indicators within the Peacebuilding Fund (and advocated across the United Nations system); enhanced field support on monitoring and evaluation; standardization with an outcome focus of independent reviews of priority plans; and reviews of different thematic areas of Peacebuilding Fund investment. In addition, the updated guidelines will be an integral part of the outreach and information strategy of the Peacebuilding Support Office to communicate the Fund's objectives and mechanisms to the United Nations system and its partners.

60. Second, the inaugural annual Peacebuilding Fund stakeholders meeting will be organized in the last quarter of 2010. The meeting will also serve as a principal forum for the replenishment of the Fund. The Peacebuilding Support Office is drafting a business plan for its funding needs for 2011-2013, estimated at $100 million per year. The plan will also present targets for both overall management performance and selected aggregate indicators for peacebuilding outcomes at the country level.

61. Finally, the Peacebuilding Fund will review and act on the recommendations of the 2010 Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture, in particular with respect to enhancing synergies with the Peacebuilding Commission.

Annex I

Peacebuilding Fund: cumulative commitments and deposits as at 30 June 2010

(In United States dollars)

Donor	*Commitments*	*Deposits*
Australia	5 797 052	4 119 200
Austria	2 108 550	2 108 550
Bahrain	10 000	10 000
Belgium	4 350 078	4 350 078
Brazil	590 000	590 000
Canada	33 131 157	23 750 294
Chile	161 449	161 449
China	3 000 000	3 000 000
Croatia	123 000	123 000
Cyprus	40 000	40 000
Czech Republic	346 682	346 682
Denmark	8 878 509	8 878 509
Egypt	45 000	45 000
Finland	9 347 872	9 242 038
France	2 881 600	2 881 600
Germany	13 983 940	13 983 940
Iceland	1 000 000	1 000 000
India	2 000 000	2 000 000
Indonesia	40 000	40 000
Ireland	12 600 000	12 600 000
Israel	10 000	10 000
Italy	5 974 597	5 974 597
Japan	20 000 000	20 000 000
Kuwait	500 000	500 000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50 000	50 000
Luxembourg	2 097 721	2 097 721
Mexico	150 000	150 000
Morocco	5 000	5 000
Netherlands	46 456 518	46 456 518
Nigeria	8 039	8 039
Norway	32 124 458	32 124 458
Peru	5 000	5 000
Poland	144 316	144 316
Portugal	1 000 000	1 000 000
Qatar	200 000	200 000

Donor	*Commitments*	*Deposits*
Republic of Korea	3 300 000	3 300 000
Romania	147 210	147 210
Russian Federation	4 000 000	4 000 000
Saudi Arabia	500 000	500 000
Slovenia	41 688	41 688
Spain	17 019 949	17 019 949
Sweden	64 182 981	64 182 981
Thailand	20 000	20 000
Turkey	1 300 000	1 300 000
United Arab Emirates	500 000	500 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	52 960 200	52 960 200
Organization of the Islamic Conference	20 000	20 000
Private donors	18 933	18 933
Total	**353 171 500**	**342 006 951**

Source: Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, Gateway, 1 July 2010.

Annex II

Peacebuilding Fund projects approved in 2009/10

Approval date	*Recipient United Nations organization*	*Project title*	*Approved budget (United States dollars)*
A. Central African Republic			
3 February 2010	UNDP	Budget de fonctionnement du secrétariat Fonds de consolidation de la paix et renforcement des capacités des partenaires d'exécution	800 000
21 April 2010	UNDP	Projet d'Appui au Cycle Electoral en République Centrafricaine	1 500 000
Total approved			**2 300 000**
B. Guinea-Bissau			
4 August 2009	UNDP	National Peacebuilding Fund secretariat Office Support Project 2009	107 094
Total approved			**107 094**
C. Sierra Leone			
3 June 2009	IOM	Supporting the implementation of the joint communiqué through an independent investigation into allegations of rape and sexual violence against women at the Sierra Leone People's Party headquarters on 16 March 2009	29 463
3 June 2009	UNDP	Supporting the implementation of the joint communiqué through the refurbishment of the Sierra Leone People's Party headquarters	69 550
4 December 2009	UNDP	Supporting the implementation of the joint communiqué Independent Review Panel	25 000
Total approved			**124 013**
D. Comoros			
4 March 2010	UNICEF	Programme d'appui au renforcement de l'efficacité de la justice et au respect des droits humains	500 000
2 November 2009	UNFPA	Appui à l'integration socio-economique des femmes et filles associées au conflit dans le cadre du desarmement, démobilisation and réintegration	700 000
24 November 2009	BIT	Promotion des conditions economique et sociale des jeunes et des femmes dans l'Ile de Mwali	1 100 000
12 June 2009	UNDP	Renforcement des capacités nationales de consolidation de la paix et de gestion du Fonds de consolidation de la paix	950 000
24 November 2009	UNDP	Restructuration et renforcement des capacités opérationelles de la Police nationale	900 000
24 November 2009	UNDP	Réforme du secteur de la sécurité en Union des Comores	1 900 000
2 November 2009	UNDP	Plan national de desarmement, démobilisation and réintegration	500 000
4 March 2010	UNDP	Developpement des capacités d'analyse et de réponse en matiere de cohésion sociale	300 000

Approval date	*Recipient United Nations organization*	*Project title*	*Approved budget (United States dollars)*
16 December 2009	UNFPA	Réhabilitation du rôle de la femme dans le processus de réconciliation nationale et de consolidation de la paix	500 000
16 December 2009	ILO	Appui à la pérennisation de la paix par la promotion de l'emploi des jeunes aux Comores	1 000 000
7 March 2010	UNICEF	Promotion et encompagnement des initiatives de consolidation des acquis educatifs au profit des jeunes	350 000
4 March 2010	UNESCO	Appui pédagogique et préparation à la réinsertion professionelle des jeunes	300 000
Total approved			**9 000 000**
E. Democratic Republic of the Congo			
1 January 2010	IOM	Création des Centres de Négoce à l'Est de la Rassemblement démocratique centrafricain. 1ere phase	500 000
January 2010	UNDP	Community Reintegration and Recovery Programme in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	4 405 342
1 January 2010	UNDP	Appui aux Structures de Coordination du STAREC et le UNSSSS	1 130 456
1 January 2010	UNDP	Appui aux blessés de guerre	228 962
Total approved			**6 264 760**
F. Guinea			
14 October 2009	UNDP	Appui prioritaire à la justice et à la sécurité en Guinée	1 708 801
1 January 2010	UNFPA	Appui au mouvement féminin et renforcement de la capacité des femmes dans la prévention des conflits, la consolidation de la paix et le renforcement de l'unité nationale	650 000
1 January 2010	UNIDO and UNICEF	Projet conjoint d'appui au mouvement de la jeunesse et a certains groupes de jeunes les plus désherités	1 650 000
6 April 2010	UNESCO	Promotion de l'éducation civique et de la culture de la paix	349 922
10 September 2009	UNDP	Fonds de consolidation de la paix en Guinée	441 210
14 October 2009	UNDP	Projet d'appui à la promotion d'un dialogue inclusif et durable en Guinée	1 100 067
Total approved			**5 900 000**
G. Liberia			
16 September 2009	UNDP	Facilitating the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Liberia Peacebuilding Fund	100 000
3 July 2009	UNHCR	Rapid Rule of Law Assistance to Reduce Overcrowding in Monrovia Central Prison	50 000
16 June 2009	UNHCR	Inter-ethnic Reconciliation Project in Nimba County	50 000

Approval date	*Recipient United Nations organization*	*Project title*	*Approved budget (United States dollars)*
22 March 2009	UNHCR	Inter-County Ethnic Reconciliation Project in Nimba and Grand Gedeh Counties	50 000
11 December 2009	UNHCR	Small grants to support initiatives for peace consolidation in Liberia	462 606
Total approved			**712 606**
H. Nepal			
12 January 2009	UNFPA	Support to female members of the Maoist Army	1 000 000
20 February 2009	OHCHR	"Peace through Justice" project	1 999 830
12 January 2009	UNICEF	Programme of support for children and adolescents formerly associated with the Maoist army in Nepal	1 100 000
19 March 2010	IOM and OHCHR	Fairness and efficiency in reparations to conflict-affected persons	1 017 583
11 March 2010	UNICEF and OHCHR	Monitoring, reporting and response to conflict-related child rights violations	886 587
12 January 2009	ILO and FAO	Jobs for Peace: 12,500 youth employed and empowered through an integrated approach	2 656 000
11 March 2010	UNFPA and UNICEF	Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peacebuilding process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors	862 969
Total approved			**9 522 969**
I. Peacebuilding Fund emergency projects			
20 August 2009	UNOPS	Critical intervention to strengthen corrections facilities, addressing immediate security threats and supporting the rule of law	930 826
4 November 2009	UNDP Somalia	Quick-impact police and public security reform project in the Puntland State of Somalia	999 915
18 January 2010	UNDP and UNICEF Sri Lanka	UNICEF Support to Mine Action (Sri Lanka)	3 000 000
23 February 2010	UNDP Sudan	Consolidating peace through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the Sudan: Abyei	6 680 010
23 February 2010	UNDP Sudan	Consolidating peace through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the Sudan: Eastern Sudan	1 728 050
2 March 2010	UNDP Haiti	Recovery through employment generation, environmental rehabilitation and disaster mitigation	3 000 000
21 April 2010	UNDP Burundi	Appui d'urgence au processus electoral au Burundi	3 000 000
26 May 2010	UNDP Guinea	Support to the International mediation in Guinea	634 935
17 June 2010	UNDP Guinea	Urgent support to the Security Force	1 808 300
Total funds for emergency projects			**21 782 036**